The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3455 — FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1893. — SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

5 per cent. on Fixed Deposits for 12 Months.
4 " " " " " 6 "
3 " " " " " 3 "
2 " " Current Account daily balances.

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [572

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

LATE

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chin Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 3 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [8

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP.....£ 251,093.15.0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von Andrae, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Egbert Iveson, Esq. | H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick. | The Hon. C. P. Chater.
H. Hopphis, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [199

Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

679—1]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $839,335.35
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [869

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1893. [173

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
COAL CONTRACTOR,
COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.
WATER and BALLAST BOATS.

Manila, 13th March, 1893. [358

Intimations.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"A BREATH OF FRESH AIR."

SHORT TRIPS TO JAPAN.

14 DAYS AT SEA.

DURING the SUMMER, SHORT TRIPS to KOBE and return can be made as follows:—

Going.	Leave Hongkong.	Arrive Kobe.	Returning.	Leave Kobe.	Arrive Hongkong.
E/Japan...	24 May....	31 May.	E/China...	31 May....	7 June.
E/China...	14 June....	21 June.	F/India...	11 June....	28 June.
F/India...	4 July....	12 July.	F/Japan...	12 July....	19 July.
F/Japan...	26 July....	2 Aug.	F/China...	2 Aug....	9 Aug.
F/China...	16 Aug....	21 Aug.	E/India...	11 Aug....	30 Aug.
E/India...	6 Sept....	13 Sept.	E/Japan...	13 Sept....	20 Sept.

Steamers are timed to reach Kobe at 6 P.M., connecting with Steamers leaving about 3 hours later.

SINGLE FARE.....$50.
RETURN TICKETS .....$75.

E. HOLLOWAY, General Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1893. [594

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain Unpaid.

By Order,
R. LYALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [444

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, $75 PER MONTH
for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing Peddar Street or to the Eastward.

FURNISHED ROOMS without Board $45 Per Month.

Apply to Manager and/or Secretary.
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [587

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cab. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...$35.00
Tiffin $15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast $0.50
Tiffin $0.75
Dinner $1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [578

LEGGE'S GUIDE TO HONGKONG, UP TO DATE.

PUBLISHED by WALTER W. BREWER, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Sold in Hongkong by
WALTER W. BREWER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
KELLY & WALSH, LD.

Agents:
KOBE & YOKOHAMA .....Kelly & Walsh, Ld.
SINGAPORE .....John Little & Co.
SHANGHAI .....Walter W. Brewer.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [573

KING WO CHEONG,

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIPS' COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AKAIKI COAL, ex GODOWN and ex SHIP.

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at Kowloon Docks, reports that AKAIKI COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.

For full particulars as to price, &c., Apply to
KING WO CHEONG, No. 32, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1893. [187

THE MIIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ships' Owners and Captains, who coal their Steamers direct from the Undersigned:—

FREENESS of the coal,
UNIFORMITY of quality,
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity at shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1892. [890

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.
BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.
PORPOISE-HIDE WATERPROOF BOOTS.
RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893. [52

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY, *PROPRIETOR.*

666

W. POWELL & CO.

EX ENGLISH MAIL.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

SILK, CACHEMERE AND COTTON BLOUSES.

NEWEST SPECIALITIES IN CORSETS.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. 6

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

THREE IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS ON HONGKONG.

KELLY & WALSH'S HAND-BOOK TO HONGKONG.

A POPULAR GUIDE to the various places of interest in the Colony for the use of Tourists. Crown 8 octavo, 142 pp., $1.00.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE:—

"The design of this little work is to give a succinct description of Hongkong, its history, interesting objects, and excursions, with notes of the Climate, Sanitation, Flora and Fauna of the Colony, sufficient to afford the visitor some additional information and pleasure from his visit, and it is hoped that the older residents of the Colony may also derive some pleasant reminiscences from the Chapters on the excursions to the different places on the Island and Mainland adjacent."

OUR ISLAND:—A Naturalist's description of Hongkong, by Sydney B. J. Skertchley, F.G.S., M.A.I. (late of H. M. Geological Survey) with an appendix on "Rhopalocera Hongkongensis" (a preliminary list of the Butterflies of Hongkong) with notes, by Sydney B. J. Skertchley, F.G.S., M.A.I., and J. J. Walker, R.N., F.L.S., F.E.S. Crown 8 octavo, cloth, $1.00.

KELLY & WALSH'S ALBUM OF HONGKONG:—Containing 19 Views of the Colony reproduced from Photographs, by Griffith. $1.00.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [7

W. ROBINSON & Co.
(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL) HONGKONG.

PIANO TUNING.
SATISFACTORY WORK GUARANTEED.

SINGLE TUNING .....$ 5.00.
6 TUNINGS A YEAR.....$25.00 PER ANNUM.
12 do. do. .....$48.00 do.

INCLUDING MINOR REPAIRS AND THE KEEPING OF THE PIANO IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION.

PIANOS BOUGHT, SOLD OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, PACKED, REMOVED AND STORED.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1893. [581

W. BREWER.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDEA, Complete 10 vols. $35.
VICTOR HUGO'S NOVELS, Complete Edition in English, Beautifully Illustrated, 13 vols. $13.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, $7.
NEW NOVELS!!! NEW MUSIC!!!
BOOKS OF TRAVELS.
AMERICAN SONG FOLIOS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, at $1.
TENNIS BATS, TENNIS BALLS, &c.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
NEW WATER COLOR BOXES.
FANCY STATIONARY.
LADIES' TENNIS SHOES. CHEAP COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1893. [40

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SUMMER CURTAINS.

NEWEST DESIGNS in ART MUSLINS.
PONGEE SURAHS for ART DECORATION,
GOSSAMER and PLAIN ART MUSLINS,
in every shade.

ART CANVAS and FIGURED MUSLIN PIECE GOODS,
NOVELTIES in FRILLED CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3½ to 5 yards long,
from $2.25 per pair.

SUMMER CRETONNES, DIMITIES and CHINTZES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND DRAPERY, &c. &c. &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1893. [571

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS will be Shot for, weather permitting, TO-MORROW, the 27th instant. Ranges, 800 and 900 yards. Time, 3 P.M.

ED. ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary

Hongkong, 25th May, 1893. [51

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of the Undersigned, Mr. A. J. EASTON will Act as SECRETARY of the SOCIETY.

By Order of the Board.
N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1893. [595

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, late Proprietor of "THE ROSE, SHAMROCK, AND THISTLE" HOTEL, having disposed of his business and arranged to leave the Colony by the 1st day of June, begs to intimate that all DEBTS and other CLAIMS against him must be rendered and settled before that date or they will not be recognised.

All Accounts owing to the Hotel must be Paid at once.

I. WEINBERG.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [599

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [493

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893. [406

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRADE MARKS of the MAN LOONG (萬隆) FIRM, Manufacturers of PRESERVED GINGER and other SWEETMEATS, have been registered in this Colony pursuant to Ordinance No. 16 of 1873.

Head Office:—HONAM, CANTON. Hongkong Office:—No. 376, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LEUNG YU SANG, WONG HOI CHOW, } Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1893. [559

NOTICE.

DIVING.

AN experienced man seeks an engagement as a DIVER, either as an "OPERATIVE" or in charge of a DIVING PARTY. Fully acquainted with all latest improvements in Sub-marine Craft, Telephone, Lamp-work, etc.

Siebe and Gorman's apparatus (Double or Single Pumps) can be provided.

Breakwater and Pier Work a Speciality.

The Salving of Cargo and Removal of Wrecks undertaken in any locality.

References regarding work executed in the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and China Seas can be seen.

DETONATOR,
c/o Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph.*

Hongkong, 20th April, 1893. [518

STEAM WATER-BOATS.

SHIPS Supplied with FRESH WATER for BOILERS and DOMESTIC PURPOSES with despatch.

J. W. KEW & Co., 2nd Floor, 18, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1893. [483

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, STAINFIELD'S—1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES at Moderate Terms.

MRS. STAINFIELD, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1892. [49

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to MRS. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [36

KOCH'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 30, STAMLEY STREET.

BOARD and LODGING, Per Day ...$ 1.50
BOARD (TIFFIN and DINNER) Per Month $25.00

Hongkong, 24th March, 1893. [370

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1893. [606

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"THISBE,"

Captain G. Constanzo, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 6th June, at Noon.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [569

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1893. [588

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship

"CELTIC CHIEF,"

Owen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893. [242

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship

"IRON DUKE,"

Hashagen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1893. [487

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARGYLL,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1893. [581

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 1ST & 2ND FLOORS of No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.

Nos. 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—a large Furnished House at Magazine Gap.

No. 10, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation.

NEW HOUSES in RIPON TERRACE—Bonham Road, near Breezy Point.

NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street, and Staunton Street.

No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
GODOWN, No. 1A, Blue Buildings.
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap. Very cheap Rental.
GROUND FLOOR No. 5, Shelley Street.
"THE WILDERNESS," Caine Road.
OFFICES in Praya Central above Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Offices.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1893. [516

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) above the KOWLOON CLUB, Kowloon, with Two BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance.

Also,
ONE GODOWN, No. 117, Praya East.

Apply to
DORABJEE NOWROJEE, Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1893. [524

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers:

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

YORKSHIRE BEATS AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, 25th May, 1893.

In the cricket match between the Australian team and York County, the Yorkshire players won by 64 runs.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE STUMP.

The Marquis of Salisbury, addressing a meeting of five thousand persons at Belfast, asserted that the Crown veto and the supremacy of Parliament afforded no protection against Government by the nominees of Archbishop Walsh and Mr. Timothy Healy.

His lordship further said that Ulster was certain to win if she held out; but strongly advised all supporters of the Unionist cause to act with moderation and to abstain from rioting.

THE SIAM IMBROGLIO.

The French Press is urging vigorous action against Siam, and accuses Great Britain of thwarting France in her military operations on the Siamese frontiers.

(Special to *N. C. Daily News*)

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

KOBE, May 20th.

There was a terrific eruption of Azumayama in the Bandai-san range yesterday. It is feared that there has been great loss of life and property.

ANOTHER JAPANESE STEAMER LOST.

The Japanese steamer *Mino Maru*, belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has run on shore during a fog near Tsugaru Straits. She will be a total loss.

[The *Mino Maru* is a vessel of 553 tons net register, and 95 nominal horse-power; she was built at Dumbarton in 1884.—Ed.]

A TANK STEAMER ASHORE IN JAPAN.

May 21st, 9.58 p.m.

The tank steamer *Trocas*, 2,657 tons, which arrived on the 9th from Batoum, was driven ashore at Wada Point last night in a heavy gale. She makes no water.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IT is said that the cheapest dress supplied by the famous Worth costs £30.

THE local Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders announce a smoking concert for the evening of Saturday next at 9 o'clock.

UNCONSCIOUS REPARTEE—Visiting Priest—Good morning, daughter of the Evil One. Little Girl (sweetly)—Good morning, father.

THE Northern Pacific Co's steamer *Mogul* will leave at noon to-morrow for Tacoma, *via* Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Victoria.

IT is stated that lepers are now being remitted to the New South Wales leper station from among the general community at the rate of one a month.

WE regret to read that the ex-Empress Eugenie, whose tiny feet were once clothed in the daintiest and most fairy-like slippers, is suffering much from gout and rheumatism.

DURING the past century 273 French generals have been killed in battle or have died of their wounds. The list, divided according to rank, includes three field marshals, eighty-three generals of division and 187 generals of brigade.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* which left Victoria on the 18th inst. arrived at Yokohama this morning, and will leave for this port, *via* Kobe, to-morrow.

ON the north-west coast of Australia the maps show an island, some thirteen miles long by one wide, named Expedition Island. This has lately disappeared and there is now an average depth of forty-eight feet of water over the area where the island once stood.

AT a special meeting of members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, to be held at the Association's Rooms, Praya Central, at 9 p.m. on Monday, May 29th, the discussion on Capt. G. C. Anderson's paper on "Coal" will be resumed.

A YOUNG woman attached to the staff of a London newspaper wore a crinoline of the vintage of 1857 on the street of that village the other day and almost caused a riot before she had progressed very far. She was obliged to seek refuge in an omnibus and was charged double fare because of her rigging.

SEVERAL of the men-of-war in the harbour were decorated yesterday in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday; and to-day, being the day officially appointed for celebrating the anniversary, almost all the vessels in the harbour hung out their signal-codes, and at noon royal salutes were fired from the *Victor Emanuel*, *Triomphante*, *Déu*, and Murray battery.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says it is doubtful whether the expense of blowing up the wreck of the *Feima*, sunk near Woosung bar, will be incurred. There is very little of her now above the bottom of the river, and steamers that touch her do not seem to get any damage from the contact. There are still a few inches more water in the "Feima" channel than in the old passage, but the difference is only slight.

APPLICANT for life insurance—No, sir; I neither drink, chew, nor swear; I don't go to the theatre or attend balls, and have no evil associates. I am at home always at 10 o'clock; am a Sunday school teacher, and my morals are above reproach. I never had a day's sickness in my life. Agent—That is an extra hazardous risk young man, and we can't take it. Applicant—What! Agent—No. The good die young, you know.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Polka	"Camarada"	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	"Queenstown"	Godfrey.
Valse	"The Jubilee"	Coote.
Schottische	"Sunbeams"	Newton.
Lancers	"Royal Edinburgh"	Godfrey.
Valse	"The River of Years"	Liddell.
Quadrille	"Round-about"	Williams.
Valse	"Our Last Waltz"	Lamothe.

OWING to a typographical error Alves' alleged defalcations were made to appear in our issue of last night at a fabulous amount instead of the mere bagatelle of $62,817.73. In our opinion however, which we shall fully elaborate later on, the Treasury robberies during the past thirty years, if the books, etc. were or could be thoroughly checked, would probably exceed a quarter of a million dollars. Any person who believes that these gigantic wholesale frauds only started in 1885, must have taken leave of his senses.

THE Hebrew, remarks a *Sydney Bulletin*, wit, is climbing on to the throne. Ferdinand of Bulgaria is about to be married to the gilded daughter of a Jew-banker named Bleichröder, and as the lady refuses to change her creed she will be the first royal Jawess in Europe. The rest is only a matter of time. Out of this marriage will arise some future King Moses of Bulgaria, and he will gradually get a mortgage on the surrounding States and take them in, till his not very remote descendant Samuel is one of the Great Powers of Europe.

IT is reported from Klukiang that a foreigner belonging to one of the firms at that port, who went across the river on the 10th inst. for revolver and gun practice, accidentally shot a countryman in the leg. This speedily brought on him a mob who seemed disposed to tear the luckless marksman to pieces. Fortunately the local authorities heard of the matter in time to rescue the foreigner and repress the threatened attack. The bullet has been extracted, but the family of the wounded man insist on an indemnity, although the Chefoo of Tsa-hua-hsien gave them four dollars.

THERE is only one landed proprietor in England possessed of more than 100,000 acres in one country; there are three in Ireland, and no less than fourteen in Scotland.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary reports that on Saturday morning last (May 20th), a Chinaman living in Hongkew caught his wife and 'a friend' *in flagrante delicto*. He tied the loving couple together on a wheelbarrow, and took them through the streets for public exhibition, in a state of nudity, until stopped by a policeman. The husband and his captives were conveyed to the Mixed Court.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held to-day. Mr. H. Hopplus presided and there were also present Messrs D. R. Sassoon, A. G. Wood, J. Kramer, A. McConachie, C. Jantzen (directors), J. B. Coughtrie (secretary), Wei Yuk, J. D. Monro, V. A. C. Hawkins, H. E. R. Hunter, H. Crawford, D. A. Silva, G. C. Cox, H. H. Joseph, J. H. Cox, A. P. da Costa, A. M. Rosa Pereira, C. J. Holliday, and A. B. Johnson.

The Secretary read the notice of meeting.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, we have met here to-day, as you have heard by the notice of meeting read by the Secretary, to confirm the resolution passed at our meeting on the 1st May last. I have nothing to add to the remarks made by the Chairman at that meeting, and therefore will proceed to propose that the resolution be confirmed, namely:—

That the first Subsection of Article 103 of the Articles of Association of The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, with its marginal note, be expunged, and that in lieu thereof the following Subsection and marginal note be inserted, viz:—

Investment of Funds. 1st.—It may invest the Funds of the Company in or upon English, Indian, and Hongkong Government Stocks, Bonds, and Funds, and in or upon the Stocks, Bonds, Funds, and Securities of any Foreign Government, Country, or State, and upon Mortgage of freehold or leasehold property in Hongkong or elsewhere, and in or upon deposits with or loans at interest to any Banking Institutions wherever established, and in or upon such other Securities as it may in its discretion think fit, and may from time to time convert or realize any monies so invested and re-invest the same in or upon any of the Securities aforesaid as occasion requires.

Mr. Wood seconded the motion, which was carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held last night. The Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Chairman of the Club) presided, and there was a large attendance.

The Chairman, after reviewing the very satisfactory reports of the sub-committees and general committee, with special reference to the increasing popularity of rowing, gymnastic competitions and smoking concerts, to the new floating bathhouse, and to the change in the stewardship, went on to mention that he had been in communication with the Government as to obtaining a new site for a new Club House, etc. Nothing definite had resulted as yet, but it had been ascertained that some day in the dim and distant future the Naval Yard foreshore was to be reclaimed, and probably when that was finished the Club would have to remove further down. It would then be advisable to obtain a site on a more satisfactory tenure than the present one. He was certain that the authorities fully recognised the value of the Club to the general community, and the Governor, who was president of the Club, would do all he could for it.

There being no questions, the report and accounts were adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Wood.

On the motion of Mr. E. Friedrichs, seconded by Mr. G. Meynell, Mr. Stewart Lockhart was heartily thanked for his services to the Club as Chairman.

On the motion of Mr. Master, seconded by Mr. Adamson, rule 27 was altered to read as follows:—

The sum of $500 may, at the discretion of the Committee, be transferred annually to the reserve or Typhoon Fund until the sum shall reach $5,000 and the Committee shall vote (if the funds in their opinion justify it) a sum not exceeding $500, to the Regatta Fund; but the balance, if any after the general working expenses have been paid, shall be devoted annually to the general improvement and efficiency of the Club as shall be deemed advisable by the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Master, seconded by the Chairman, it was resolved that nobody under the age of fifteen should be admitted as a member of the Club.

The ballot for officers resulted as follows:—President, H.E. Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.; Chairman, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart; Bathhouse Sub-Committee, M. A. A. Souza, J. R. Michael, and G. Meynell; Boat-house Sub-Committee, E. Friedrichs, W. H. Potts, and G. C. C. Master; Gymnasium Sub-Committee, C. H. Thompson, C. T. Robinson, and A. Turner; Hon. Treasurer, J. Hutton; Hon. Secretary, E. D. Sanders.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE PO LEUNG KUK.

On the 29th April, 1892, his Excellency the Governor appointed a special Committee consisting of Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Registrar General (Chairman), Mr. F. H. May, Acting Colonial Treasurer, and Messrs. C. P. Chater, Ho Kai, and T. H. Whitehead, unofficial members of the Legislative Council, to investigate and report on certain points connected with the Bill for the Incorporation of the Po Leung Kuk, or Society for the Protection of Women and Girls.

The particular matters which his Excellency wished the Committee to investigate and report on were as follows:—

1. Whether it is advisable to give the Society a legal status.

2. (*A.*) Whether provision should be made for such status in a Bill similar to that under discussion or (*B.*) whether, as suggested by the Secretary of State 10 years ago, the Society should be formed under the Companies Act of 1865, and its rules and organisation formally approved by the Local Government.

3. Whether it is in any sense, as suggested by the Honourable T. H. Whitehead, a "Secret Society."

4. Whether any of the subscriptions have been obtained by "pressure" or "order," as asserted by the same Honourable Member.

5. Whether some of the Runners are disreputable, and "squeeze," as suggested by a Member of the Police Force.

6. Whether a grant not exceeding $20,000 should be made by the Government or whether it would not be preferable to hand over the block of houses situate in New Street, including the first floor and the site, to the Society instead of making them a grant in money.

7. Whether the Proceedings, Books, Buildings, &c., of the Society should not at all times be made accessible to Justices of the Peace, Magistrate and others.

8. Whether the last clause of the Bill should not be omitted altogether.

9. Whether in any case a suspending clause should not be attached to the Ordinance.

The meetings held by the Committee extended from May 12th, 1892, until the 10th February, 1893, the evidence of thirteen witnesses being taken. An application from Mr. Francis, Q.C., and Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, solicitors, to appear at the meetings on behalf of the Po Leung Kuk, was considered and it was decided by a majority that if it were found the absence of counsel was likely to adversely affect the interests of the Society, the application would be granted. It was also decided to exclude the representatives of the Press on the grounds that as the proceedings would be taken down by a shorthand writer and ultimately published, it would serve no useful purpose to have them made public while the inquiry was being conducted.

The following report, dated 3rd April, 1893, was rendered by the Registrar General, Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. H. F. May:—

(1) At present the Society has no definite legal status and is at liberty to work independently of the Government under its present Rules and Regulations; though as a matter of fact it has been the custom of the Society for many years to disregard its rules in this respect and to work in co-operation with the Registrar-General. We think that, both in the interests of the Society and of the public, the powers of the Society should be clearly defined by law and that it should not, as at present, have power to carry on its work independently of the Government. The Society has been found to work most effectively in association with a Government officer, and we recommend that this principle of association should be definitely laid down by law instead of as at present being left to the discretion of each yearly directorate.

(2) We are in favour of a Bill similar to that under discussion, and in that opinion are supported by the Chinese witnesses whom we have examined. If the Society be formed under the Companies Act of 1865, it would be quite possible to avoid the principle of Government association, which we and also the Chinese witnesses consider essential to the proper and effective working of the Society. In the draft bill now before the Legislative Council that principle is clearly laid down. We are also in favour of the draft bill as being a less circuitous and less expensive way of arriving at the object aimed at than forming the Society under the Companies Ordinance.

With reference to the draft ordinance considerable misapprehension seems to exist regarding the powers it confers on the Po Leung Kuk. The draft bill gives no increased powers to the Po Leung Kuk. It in fact brings the Society more under the control of the Government than it ever, theoretically, has been previously. Beyond the principle of Government supervision and the introduction of the principle of a permanent Board of Direction, which the practical working of the Society has shown to be most desirable and which the Chinese consider "will not only inspire confidence among the public, but will also help to increase the efficiency of the Society," the various sections of the draft bill are but merely a reproduction of the present rules and regulations of the Society, which have been formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Colonial Government of this Colony, and which are in the eyes of the majority of the Chinese quite as authoritative as any Ordinance passed by the Legislature. The distinction between Regulations approved by the Secretary of State and promulgated by the Government, and an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council, approved by the Secretary of State and promulgated by the Government, is one which many Chinese would not readily recognise. It has been suggested that if the President be outvoted on any question he should have the right of appeal to the Governor. Though the Registrar General considers such a contingency is not likely to arise, we think there can be no objection to giving the President and the Committee of the Society the right of appeal to the Governor in cases where there may be a wide difference of opinion.

As regards *point 8*, we see no reason why the last clause of the Bill should not be omitted altogether. The clause is not an innovation, for it is simply a reproduction of Regulation No. 13 of the present Rules and Regulations of the Po Leung Kuk—a regulation which has always, we understand, been a dead letter. So far as we are aware it is not unlawful "for the Governor in his discretion to direct a certain number of detectives and constables to be placed at the service" of any Society. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to say that such a discretionary power is lawful

With reference to *point 9*, we see no necessity for the addition of a suspending clause, but, if His Excellency desires to add one, we have no objections to urge.

As regards *point 7*, whether the proceedings, books, buildings, etc., of the Society should not at all times be made accessible to Justices of the Peace, Magistrates and others, we beg to point out that under section 14 of the draft Ordinance provision is made for the inspection of the buildings and premises of the Society; there is, however, no provision making the proceedings and books of the Society accessible to Justices of the Peace and Magistrates. We think it would be well to add a provision to the section referred to, making the proceedings and books of the Society accessible to such persons as the Governor may appoint.

(3) In Appendix 47 will be found Mr. Whitehead's explanation of what he meant when he called the Society a Secret Society. We consider that the use of the term "Secret Society" is without justification, as the Po Leung Kuk is in no sense a Secret Society, the Government as well as the Chinese community being cognisant of its acts, and cannot be properly applied to a Society which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and is recognised by and co-operates with Government, which for more than 13 years has been untiring in its work of rescuing women and girls, of finding a shelter for the destitute, and of restoring kidnapped boys and girls to their relatives, which includes among its members many of the most highly respectable Chinese residents of Hongkong, which possesses carefully kept records in detail of all its transactions, and which publishes an annual report of its work as full, if not fuller than similar societies in other parts of the world. The Committee of the Society in its memorandum states:—

"From the very nature of the Society, the chief object of which is to aid the Government in detecting and suppressing the crime of kidnapping, it is necessary that its work, to a certain extent, should not be carried on too openly, or else it would defeat its own ends. But so far as the premises of the Society or its records or the girls entrusted to its care or the inquiries of the Committee are concerned, the Committee have nothing to hide, and have never attempted to act with secrecy. All their acts are known to the Government, and they have never objected to admit to their meetings or to the inspection of their premises, any respectable person whose object is not to spy out the land, but who wishes to see how their work is carried on or to give a helping hand in the rescue of poor women and girls saved from a fate almost worse than death."

This statement we have every reason to believe is in accordance with fact.

(4) Mr. Whitehead denies having made any such assertion or having made use of the words "pressure" or "order."

(5) We applied to the Colonial Secretary to be furnished with the name of the member of the Police Force who made this suggestion, but were informed in reply by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary that he was not in a position to state the name. The late Captain Superintendent of Police, Major-General Gordon, also informed us that he did not know who gave the information to His Excellency.

In examining the various witnesses every endeavour was made to elicit information with regard to the alleged "squeezing" by detectives of the Po Leung Kuk, but it was found impossible to ascertain anything beyond vague rumour of the same kind as exists in respect of detectives generally in Hongkong.

In the memorandum furnished by the Committee of the Po Leung Kuk they state that, "the Committee have been fully alive to the temptations to which Chinese detectives, as a class, are liable, and have, from time to time, dispensed with the services of the detectives though they have never been able to obtain proof of any case of extortion on the part of their employés," and that "about the beginning of this year, the question of detectives was discussed with the Registrar General, and it was agreed that, in order to prevent abuses, the detectives should be changed as frequently as possible, and it was thought that might be done by borrowing the services of District Watchmen, who would be paid by the Society, and who could be employed for short periods, at the end of which they could be sent back to their regular duty in the District Watchmen's Force."

We consider that the Po Leung Kuk Society have exercised due precautions to present abuses arising in connection with their detectives, and are of opinion that such abuses are least likely to occur when the detectives belong to a society under Chinese supervision, the members of which are accessible to and favourably situated for obtaining information from the Chinese community There is nothing to show that the Po Leung Kuk detectives are disreputable. On the contrary both the detectives in the employ of the Society bear a good character. Kwong Cheung was in the Police Force for 20 years and retired on pension in 1891, his character being good. The other, Mok Chi, who is a head district watchman, was in employ of the Society for 4 years and the Po Leung Kuk Committee state that his services were retained on account of the good work he did and of the great number of convictions he obtained in kidnapping cases. We find that since the establishment of the Po Leung Kuk there has been little or no co-operation between the Police and the Society in the detection of kidnapping and kindred offences. We are of opinion that such co-operation is highly desirable and should be encouraged—an opinion held by the late Captain Superintendent of Police, Major-General Gordon, and which the present Acting Captain Superintendent of Police also shares, and recommend that the Po Leung Kuk detectives should report regularly to the Captain Superintendent of Police in the manner suggested by Mr. Francis in his draft constitution.

(6) In view of the good work the Society has done and is doing and of the fact that for many years it has not only assisted the Government in the suppression of kidnapping but has also taken charge of destitutes, defraying the cost of their board and of their passage home, and that it will continue to perform the same charitable functions in future, thereby relieving the Government of a burden which would be very costly if it were not borne by the Society, we are of opinion that the Society should receive a money grant from Government. Seeing that the Society has collected a subscription amounting to $10,000, we recommend a grant of $20,000, part of which amount can be recouped by the sale of the houses in New Street when a favourable opportunity offers for disposing of them.

The Hon. C. P. Chater, in a separate report dated 19th April, states that he cannot agree with the report of the majority of the Committee; and though he agrees with the Hon. T. H. Whitehead on the main issues, he does not care to endorse Mr. Whitehead's opinions on certain matters.

Mr. Chater therefore reports:—

(1) In favour of giving the Society a legal status.

(2) In favour of incorporation by Special Ordinance, as less costly and easier than under the Companies Ordinance.

The Bill ought, however, to be altered so as to make the Chinese representative in Council *ex-officio* Chairman of the Society, leaving the Registrar-General an entirely separate authority; since he would be in a very false position if, as Registrar-General, he had to exercise his power of veto over the body of which he was member.

(5) The Po Leung Kuk detectives seem as trustworthy as any other Chinese who can be found here to do such work; but they should be carefully secured and guaranteed. With these precautions, and a greater amount of publicity given to the Society's proceedings, there should be less chance of "squeezing," as to which there have undoubtedly been persistent rumours.

(6) There is no objection to the grant of $20,000, which might be partly covered by the sale of the houses in New Street.

(7) The Society's premises, books and proceedings should always be open to the inspection of Justices of the Peace, magistrates, and others.

(8) The last clause of the Bill should be retained.

(9) There certainly should be a suspending clause.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead, after a careful review of the evidence taken by the Committee, shows in his report that the Po Leung Kuk as a distinct Society never had an existence until 1892, when the Bill was introduced; prior to that, the work was nothing but a branch of the Tung Wa hospital; the funds were Tung Wa funds, the home was the Tung Wa building, the meetings were practically meetings of Tung Wa supporters, and the persons elected were generally Tung Wa committee men. No effort appears to have been made to form a Po Leung Kuk fund until 1892, though the Government frequently urged the directors to do so; the fund raised in 1892 was only raised with the idea of inducing the Government to aid, and the subscriptions were largely due to the personal solicitations of the Registrar General.

Mr. Whitehead goes on to say:—

On this point I repeat what I said in my letter to the Government dated the 7th May, 1892. I believe the Registrar General to have been animated by the very highest and best motives. It was a good thing in itself that the Chinese should subscribe freely for the useful and charitable purpose of the Po Leung Kuk; it was well that they should be urged to do so, and persuaded out of their objections and prejudices. It was natural that the Registrar General should take an interest in the Society and do all he could to further its objects. I am sure that he made use of nothing but the most legitimate argument in his efforts to gain subscribers and that no man who refused to subscribe would find any difference made in his dealings with the Registrar General afterwards. But I am equally confident that in the minds of the Chinese there was the dread that refusal would influence the action of the Registrar General and of the Government. I do not believe that the Chinese are capable of separating Mr. Lockhart from the Registrar General, and I quote here, in support of my opinion, from a speech of the Honourable Dr. Ho Kai, delivered in the Legislative Council on the 25th March, 1891, during the discussion on the *Gambling Ordinance*.

"It is very easy to get Chinese to come to one's office, especially the Registrar General's Office, and get them to say what one wants, for on asking them certain questions they, observing the same deference they pay to officials of their own nation, will simply say, 'Aye, Aye' to every question addressed to them, although at the same time they do not agree with the opinion expressed. It is a matter of notoriety that they will not contradict official remarks. I wish when the Registrar General wishes information he would get it in a fair and just manner, allow the Chinese to come together to open meeting and then give the result arrived at, instead of taking opinions, given under—I will not say the terror, but—the peculiar feeling with which they come before a high official." I must say that I regret that the subscriptions for the Po Leung Kuk were not obtained from the Chinese in public meeting or on the solicitation of their fellows, instead of being, as very many of them were, obtained as the result of personal interviews with the Registrar General at his Office and under "the peculiar feeling" with which Chinese come before a high official.

My conclusion on this point is that in the past there has been no general interest taken by the Chinese in the Po Leung Kuk or in its operations, no subscribers, no subscriptions, no annual meetings, and no elections in due form. The so-called Po Leung Kuk has been merely a Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital, supported by the Tung Wah Hospital and Man Mo Temple, and by contributions from the Directors only. To say that because the Tung Wah Hospital, a corporate body, defrayed all the expenses out of its corporate funds, therefore all the members of the Tung Wah Hospital may be looked on as members of Po Leung Kuk, is simply to play with words. It might just as well be said that because the Government once subscribed $1,000 therefore the members of the Government were members of the Po Leung Kuk.

However irregularly constituted, it must be admitted that the members of the so-called Po Leung Kuk Committee and the Tung Wah Hospital have done good service in the suppression and detection of kidnapping, in finding food and shelter for women and children, and in assisting the Registrar General in the investigation of cases referred to them. The somewhat wild expressions in the second paragraph, on page vii, of the Report drafted by the Chairman, about "thousands" of women and girls rescued, "thousands" of destitutes cared for, "thousands" of persons restored to their relatives, are, in my opinion simply words and nothing more. There is no evidence of the number of persons passing through the hands of the Society from 1878 to 1888. The accounts shew but a small expenditure during those years. The returns for 14 years to the 31st December, 1891, shew a gross total of but 2,751 persons in all passing under the care of the Po Leung Kuk. The thanks of the Government and the community are due to the Chinese gentlemen who, in spite of the apathy and indifference of the great mass of the Chinese population and of great want of support, have carried on the good work from year to year, and to the Tung Wah Hospital for the accommodation afforded the Po Leung Kuk, as well as for the pecuniary assistance without which the Po Leung Kuk must have died of insanition.

One word more with reference to the subscriptions in 1892 to the funds of the Po Leung Kuk. I have no evidence before me to shew how much, if any, of these subscriptions have been paid up or in whose custody they are. One witness thought that a portion had been paid up, and that it was in the custody of the Tung Wah Hospital. The Po Leung Kuk, although required by their rules to appoint trustees of their funds, have evidently not done so.

I do not quite understand what is meant by the question: "Whether it is advisable to give the Society a legal status." The Society, so far as there is a real society, has a legal status in so far as any unincorporated society can have. If the question is—should it have a more formal and definite organisation and position than it has now? I say unhesitatingly, yes.

I am of opinion that the Po Leung Kuk, properly organized, may be made most useful. I recommend its incorporation by Ordinance. It is a less circuitous and less expensive method of giving the Society a corporate existence than by registration under the Companies Ordinances, and the procedure by Bill enables the Government to exercise a more effective control over the organization and working of the Society, and a more complete power of improvement or suppression.

I have already said I approve of and recommend that reorganization of the Po Leung Kuk should be by Ordinance, but so far as the Bill before the Council is concerned I think it too indefinite. It does not make adequate provision, or suitable provision, for the constitution of the Society, its government, or its working.

As the result of the evidence given before us and of the discussions between the members of the Committee, I am of opinion, with Dr. Eitel, a most invaluable witness, that under proper control the Po Leung Kuk can render very valuable service in detecting and bringing to justice kidnappers and other offenders against women and children. I adopt his words "that none but a committee of respectable Chinese residents can effectively and safely grapple with the shades of difference between 'kidnapping' and 'selling,' and cope with the tricks of Chinese kidnappers and Chinese anti-kidnapping detectives." I therefore recommend the conservation of that portion of the original scheme of the Po Leung Kuk, but with more effective safeguards than at present.

The Ordinance should empower them to retain and pay detectives; these detectives should be sworn in as and have all the powers of constables; their honesty and fidelity should be guaranteed by bonds given by the Po Leung Kuk, and the Society should be answerable in damages for any wrongful acts of their constables. They should report to the Society and to the Registrar General as their immediate chief. They should be required to lodge all persons arrested or detained forthwith with the Police. These were in the main the provisions of the scheme originally sketched out in 1878 by Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and it is a matter of regret that they were lost sight of.

I agree that the services of the Po Leung Kuk are most valuable in affording food, clothing, and shelter for rescued women and children and destitutes, and in co-operating with the Government by correspondence and other means in making enquiries, and in providing by marriage or otherwise for people who cannot be restored to home or friends; but the Ordinance by which they are incorporated should provide definitely for the preparation of a suitable office for the Society, and for a suitable home for the rescued females, for the custody and proper management of the funds, and for proper accounts—to be publicly audited. The essential provisions on these points should appear in the Ordinance, or complete incorporation should be postponed until a house has been secured and the rules and regulations of the Society, adequately providing for these points, have been submitted to and certified by the Government.

I disapprove entirely of the constitution of the Society as provided for by the Ordinance. Annual subscriptions should be substituted for

the one subscription now entitling to membership, for in no other way can the membership be reliably maintained at a level. There may be life memberships of course in addition. Annual subscriptions, however small, will help to maintain popular interest in the movement.

I most strongly deprecate the inclusion of the Registrar General in the governing body of the Po Leung Kuk. He must have in all respects the final and decisive word in all dealings of the Society with women and girls entrusted to its care. He should be entirely outside it, and above it, and should not be mixed up in the debates and discussions of the members of Committee. The Registrar General has in the past exercised a most valuable and effective control over the proceedings of the Po Leung Kuk. It is very clear from the evidence given by Mr. Wai Yuk, and by other Chinese witnesses examined, that in proposing that the Registrar General should be a member of the Committee, they would in certain matters be able to place him in a minority and overrule him. This would be an unbecoming position for any high officer of the Government, and an impossible position for the officer specially charged with the protection of women and girls by Ordinance No. 11 of 1890. As regards our relations with the Chinese authorities on the mainland it would involve the danger of the Acts of the Po Leung Kuk being identified with the acts of the Government.

I am of opinion that the double Committee will only lead to confusion. The object to be attained is apparently the retention of old and experienced men in the governing body. There should be one strong Committee elected for six years and renewed in part each year by the retirement of two members and the election of others in their place. There will thus be experienced men at all times on the Committee. A working sub-committee can well be formed out of the members of the Committee if need be.

I recommend therefore under this head the amendment of the present Bill:—

1. By making an annual subscription the condition of membership, life memberships being provided for.

2. By vesting the government of the Society in a General Committee of twelve, with power to appoint sub-committees; the members to be elected for six years and to be renewed by the retirement of two each year and the election of new, not of the same men.

3. The removal of the Registrar General from the Committee. There is no objection (and it would perhaps be desirable for many reasons) that the honourable member who represents the Chinese in the Legislative Council should be *ex officio* President or Chairman of the Committee.

4. The institution of the Registrar General as Visitor and Inspector. As such, all appointments of detectives, all alterations in rules and regulations, all dispositions of women and children would need his sanction, and there should be an appeal from his decision to the Governor in Council.

5. By embodying in the Ordinance all essential rules and regulations, or postponing incorporation under it until such rules are duly certified and published.

6. By providing for the cessation of the Society in the event of membership falling below a certain figure for a definite time.

7. By making special provision for detectives as above set forth.

In the sense in which I have explained myself in appendix No. 16, and in which His Excellency the Governor evidently understood me, there was about the proceedings of the Society an undesirable amount of secrecy, and the provisions suggested by the Governor in his speech of the 25th April, 1892, ought to be introduced into any Bill to be passed.

My opinion as to "whether any of the subscriptions have been obtained by 'pressure' or 'order'" has already been expressed in the paragraph referring to the origin and history of the Society.

There has been no proof that the runners are more disreputable, or squeeze more or less than the same class of men in the Government service; but there are evidently very strong impressions on the subject.

A provision in the Ordinance that the Po Leung Kuk detectives shall be guaranteed by the Society and secured, and that they shall be approved by the Registrar General, will, with the greater publicity given to the proceedings of the Society, remedy all this so far as it is capable of being remedied.

In reply to the question of a grant, I beg to call attention to the fact that by the provisions of Ordinance No. 11 of 1890, the Government is required to provide a home for women and girls out of the public revenue. The section reads—

"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, out of moneys to be provided by the Legislative Council for that purposes, to provide a suitable building or buildings for the purposes of temporarily housing and maintaining women and girls detained under the provisions of this part of the Ordinance and as the asylum for them during such detention."

It seems to me therefore that the Government cannot well refuse to make some grant to the Po Leung Kuk for the establishment of a suitable building. I find from appendix No. 11 that—

"The Po Leung Kuk, which came into existence in 1880, had no home of its own. A portion of the Chinese Recreation Ground was granted to the Society early in its career, but this grant was subsequently cancelled by order of the Secretary of State. By permission of the Tung Wah Hospital management, the Po Leung Kuk was allowed to occupy part of the Tung Wah Hospital, where there were no arrangements for the separation of the older from the younger girls, and no attempt at education, and where the girls were, not unnaturally, cause of annoyance to the Tung Wah Hospital patients. Complaints were received from the Tung Wah Hospital on this subject, and a request made to have the girls moved to some more suitable place. This led to a suggestion being made by the Committee of the Po Leung Kuk and other influential Chinese that a home should be erected by the Government and maintained by private charity.

"Five Chinese houses were accordingly erected near St. Stephen's Church in accordance with a plans which the Po Leung Kuk Committee had seen, and which, it was understood, they approved. The houses consisted of 3 stories, the upper storey being intended for a home, and the two lower stories for shops and tenements. The top storey was so constructed as to provide accommodation for 20 women and 30 girls in 2 day rooms and 3 bed rooms.

"The cost of building these houses was $8,000; the land on which they stand was valued at about $12,000.

"There seems to have been some misunderstanding with regard to the rents to be derived from the lower floors, the Po Leung Kuk Committee thinking that they were to go towards the maintenance of the Home, while the Government decided that they were to be paid into the Treasury.

"When the buildings had been completed the Po Leung Kuk objected to move into them, because they considered them unsuitable, and because, having no funds available for their maintenance, they did not wish to sever their connection with the Tung Wah Hospital, which had hitherto supplied the Society with a home and funds."

I recommend therefore, in consideration of the fact that the Po Leung Kuk have raised upwards of $30,000 during last year by subscription from the Chinese, in aid of the Society, that the said lands and block of houses, situated in New Street above referred to, be handed over to the Po Leung Kuk as a free gift, to be disposed of by them as they may think fit for the benefit of the Society.

I think this course preferable to a grant of money at the present time, when it is remembered that the Government has already expended public money in the preparation of the site and in the construction of the above block of houses.

Most certainly the proceedings, books, buildings, &c., of the Society should at all times be made accessible to Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, and others. It is of the very first importance.

The last clause of the Bill should not be omitted altogether. It should be retained, the detectives so lent to remain under the authority of the Captain Superintendent of Police, and to be simply set apart for the special duty.

Certainly, in any case a suspending clause should be attached to the Ordinance.

I would earnestly suggest that nothing further should be done in connection with the Po Leung Kuk, or with the bill for its incorporation now before the Council, until such time as the whole of the evidence taken before the Committee and these reports and recommendations have been forwarded to and considered by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE FRANCE-SIAM IMBROGLIO.

What with Lord Lamington's proposal in the House of Lords a couple of years ago respecting the advisability of a collective guarantee of the Treaty Powers for the territorial integrity of Siam; Lord Salisbury's expression of opinion (in reply thereto) to the effect that he did not believe the autonomy of Siam was seriously threatened and that the independence of Siam was a matter of great importance to England and he hoped it was not less so to France; French explorers' glowing accounts of the Mekong Valley region, and the repeated contradictions of those reports published in the *Bangkok Times*, a journal believed to be subsidised in some way by King Chulalongkorn or his Ministers; the explorations of M. Pavie along the banks of the Mekong and throughout the Laos states; and recent startling events in the eastern borders of Siam leading to the loss and recapture of Khone and the seizure by the Siamese of a French officer and three *tirailleurs*, things political and military seem to have gone rapidly from bad to worse during the past few weeks in the benighted Land of the White Elephant. Some of the reports published concerning recent French military operations in the Mekong Valley would lead most people to believe that our Gallic friends had suddenly adopted an altogether unwarrantable attitude towards a weak and ill-governed neighbour and that the conquerors of Tonkin and Cambodia were bent upon hoisting at no distant date the tricolor over the palace in Bangkok where the hapless monarch of Siam sits enthroned. Such, however, does not appear to us to be the goal of French ambition at the present juncture, the "necessities for a forward movement" expounded by M. de Lanessan notwithstanding. Of course the well-known *forte* of diplomatists to indulge in bluff has been brought into play in respect to French claims and pretensions in the coveted Mekong region, but nevertheless there seems no reason at the present moment to apprehend that the French contemplate anything more than the recovery from the Siamese, who have repeatedly refused to surrender it, of territory which, according to M. François Deloncle (who, both as a high official in the diplomatic service and as a geographer, has a wide knowledge of the questions involved) the Siamese invaded and occupied in 1882, during the time France was at war in Tonkin. Speaking in the Chamber a few short months ago M. Deloncle said the mission of the explorer Pavie (who, by the way, is now holding the post of envoy at the Chakri Court, Bangkok) was undertaken with the object of surveying the Laos region, especially the country between French Tonkin and the left bank of the Mekong river. Continuing, M. Deloncle said "it is to be observed that all the official Siamese papers, notably the Siamese Directory of 1884 and the printed laws issued in 1849, give the whole list of Siames provinces, and that none of the provinces comprised between Tong-King, Annam and Mekong appears in that list. France does not want to take anything belonging to Siam, but desires the Siamese to return to Annam the provinces which they occupied during the war in 1882. This is a question between Siam and France alone, and *it is necessary to emphasise the fact that it does not concern any Foreign Power*. The delimitation of the frontier between Annam and Siam is making fair progress.

"France does not attempt to interfere in the boundary arrangements between British Burma and Siam, and if Great Britain chooses to take what are called the Siamese Shan States, that is no affair of ours. What interests both France and England is the boundary line between the Burmese Shan States and the Tongkingese Lao. That boundary is the Mekong river, from the point where that stream leaves China to the point where it enters Siamese territory. The left side belongs to Annam, and the right to Burma. The towns of Kieng-Hong and Kieng-Heng are considered by me as belonging to Burma, but I do not admit that Burmese territory extends beyond the Mekong. The best proof in support of this line of demarcation is to be gathered from the following official declaration which the Burmese Government sent to me at Mandalay on May 21, 1884, and which was solemnly handed to M. Jules Ferry, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Paris by the Burmese Embassy.

"This declaration runs as follows:—'La rive droite du Mekong est la limite de la Birmanie, la rive gauche est la limite du Tonkin du point ou cette riviere sort du territoire Chinois jusqu'aux limites du territoires Siamois de Kueng-sen.'

"Thus even at that time, before the British occupation, the Burmese acknowledged the Mekong as the eastern limit of their States. I have no doubt that the British Government has realised the firm resolve of France never to allow British influence to go beyond the right bank of the Mekong. That river is a national and political boundary, and I feel sure that France and Great Britain will be good neighbours; firstly, because our interests in that part of the world are identical; and secondly, because the British Burmese Shan States will form a sort of buffer between Burmah proper and the French Laos States."

Exactly so! the "buffer state" principle is a pretty safe road to travel upon in respect to French and British possessions in Eastern Asia, and seeing that the Mekong Valley unquestionably forms a natural political boundary it is not easy to comprehend the drift of utterances, official and otherwise, which would appear to indicate doubts as to England's policy in the premises; it being virtually suggested by the French that the Siamese would not attempt to retain the provinces seized by them in 1882 were it not that a foreign power (Great Britain, of course) had vouchsafed to her his advice and a guarantee of protection *de facto*—virtually a guarantee of something more than moral influence. It may be true enough that at Tavoy the British have a large quantity of railway iron and field telegraph appliances and have constructed a grand military road direct from Tavoy up to the Siamese frontier, but it does not follow that Indian troops will be marched over that road to support the Siamese in their claim to the ownership of territory on the left bank of the Mekong, which could, at the best, even if held by large bodies of troops, form a very weak frontier, whereas the Mekong is a natural and safe frontier beyond which the French would scarcely dare to advance, not on account of the opposition of the Siamese themselves but owing to the vigorous action which England would undoubtedly take both on land and sea.

The issues of the conflict in the south of course depend in a measure upon the tact and discretion displayed by the Siamese commanders, who, it would appear from latest reports, "put their foot in it" at Khone and have had their action repudiated by the Government; a step which may or may not satisfy impetuous French officers overwhelmed with ardour and a thirst for military distinction. But however that may be, it may be taken for granted that the French have not made use of arms until they found the arts of diplomacy unavailing; and that though present prospects may favour hopes of peace in certain quarters, yet latent possibilities forbid much confidence in the immediate future.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

RANGOON, May 5th.

Mr. Moylan, the well-known Rangoon barrister and correspondent of the *Times* since 1885, died this evening after a short illness from congestion of the lungs, which was followed by an attack of fever.

LONDON, May 6th.

The Maharaja of Bhownugger had a long and cordial audience with her Majesty at Windsor Castle yesterday.

President Cleveland has postponed the Monetary Conference at Brussels until November.

SIMLA, May 6th.

The following telegram has been received from the Duke of Cambridge:—"Have heard with regret and deepest sympathy the sad news of the death of Sir James Dormer."

BERLIN, May 6th.

The Reichstag to-day rejected the Army Bill by a majority of forty-eight. This was followed by its being dissolved, and the new elections are fixed for the 15th of June.

LONDON, May 6th.

At the request of the United States Government, Belgium has issued invitations to a Monetary Conference which will assemble at Brussels on the 30th instant.

RANGOON, May 7th.

General Stewart has left for Madras to temporarily take over charge as Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON, May 7th.

The arrival of Lord Roberts at Dover was made the occasion of quite an ovation by the Corporation there. The Mayor and the Council received his lordship on the pier, whence they escorted him to the Town Hall. In reply to an address presented to him he declared that our forces in India were never better prepared than at present to perform their duties. He testified to the loyal support he had received from the officers of the Indian Army during his command, and said that the dependence of the Natives on the British Army was yearly growing stronger.

On the arrival of the train at Victoria Station his lordship received a most cordial welcome. The Duke of Connaught, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Archibald Alison and Sir Peter Lumsden were among those present to receive him. A guard-of-honour of the 2nd London Rifles was drawn up on the platform. His lordship was loudly cheered as he was driven along the streets.

May 8th.

A great labour demonstration took place in Hyde Park yesterday, at which upwards of sixty thousand people were present. The proceedings passed off in an orderly manner. Speeches were made by several members of the House of Commons and by some English and Foreign Socialists. Similar meetings were held at Glasgow, Northampton and elsewhere, and resolutions were passed at each place in favour of an eight hours' working day.

During the celebration in Dublin of the anniversary of the Phœnix Park murders, a dynamite bomb was exploded outside the Law Courts, but beyond smashing some windows no damage was done and nobody injured.

The Pamirs Commission, which will be a Russo-British one, has not yet been appointed, nor can it be until the basis of the demarcation of the frontier has been settled by negotiations between Great Britain and Russia.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The sixty-eighth birthday of the mother of Lien Sheng, the Hoppo of Canton, was appropriately celebrated on the 12th inst. at the Hoppo's *yamên*, the principal guests being the Viceroy Li Han-chang, the Futai Kang-yi, and the Tartar-General Chi-ko. The amount and value of the presents received on the occasion is computed at not less than Tls. 30,000—mainly the contributions of the Hoppo's subordinates.

* * *

It is rumoured that the prefect of Ch'ao-chou Fu, Yang Tsi, who is about to leave his post, does so on account of the complaints of the *literati*, who think that this official should have acted more vigorously on behalf of the two Chinese, one of whom was killed and the other wounded by the accidental letting-off of a gun by the Customs officer, Jackson, at Swatow a few months ago. A former prefect, Fang Kung-huei, has been appointed to the post by the high provincial authorities at Canton.

* * *

Last winter it was reported by the country people living in the vicinity of Tientsin that a pack of wolves had been hovering about, killing and devouring a number of pigs, poultry and dogs, belonging to the farmers. As a large tract of country has been laid desolate, south of Peking, by the floods last year, the news of wolves roaming about that part was not much of a surprise. But it is astonishing to hear complaints of these animals inside the city walls of Tientsin, as the city walls are in good repair, and the wolves must have entered through the gates, where soldiers are posted.

BREACHES OF PROMISE.

The recent revelations in a notorious breach of promise case in England have, says the Sydney *Sunday Times*, set sundry purists to work to consider whether some more definitely written law cannot appear on the Statute Book touching marriage contracts. It may safely be asserted that in these cases, especially when seduction enters largely into the evidence, there is more wholesale perjury, either on one side or the other, than in any tried in law courts; whether the action will lie or not, the parties do. It is not always that justice is served out, or that the party most injured gets the compensation. Much of the evidence is merely oral or extracted from amatory correspondence, and many cases are more akin to *liaisons* than anything else. To meet these difficulties, which always face juries in deciding the merits of a breach of promise case, it is now suggested that no one can sue in a court for a breach of contract unless such contract is in writing; in other words, that there must be a legal document, duly attested, setting a marriage contract forth when an engagement takes place. It is argued that this compulsory formality would not only check hasty marriage proposals, but that there would be no chance of denial by the parties afterwards. This, of course, would not put a stop to such actions in future, but it would leave to juries the simple task of deciding whether subsequent circumstances justified the rupture of the contract or not, instead of leaving to them the duty of finding out whether a promise of marriage was ever made at all. Of course, if such a use obtained, a good deal of the romance of courtship would disappear. Sentiment soon vanishes when hard fact comes in. A lover would be apt to question whether the aroused affection of the inamorata did not assume a decidedly prosaic and commercial form when he was asked to put his proposals in writing in the same way as he would if he were buying property. A good many proposals would most likely be withdrawn, and the rank and file of witnesses in the future who could testify to the fact of marriage being a failure would be prospectively diminished. Rob courtship of its marvellously sentimental character and substitute hard commercial fact in its place, and there is no halo to the matrimonial ring. It does not follow, because a number of unprincipled persons might be checked in their libidinous course, that a good many honest folks, who believe in marrying for love, might not be scared by such an innovation; but taking human nature as it is, and the law courts as schools of instruction in its peculiarities of phase, the inference is that more bad marriages would be nipped in the bud than good ones; and most certainly morality would gain a point or two. The "marrying in haste and repenting at leisure" theory would receive a severe if not a fatal blow, and silly people who made proposals when influenced by festive surroundings would have the opportunity of surveying the situation with cooler heads and less clouded eyes. The man who repented of a rash vow when called upon to sign a legal document might possibly get soundly kicked for his insincerity, but he would be saved from the mercies of a jury, which are small when a woman is plaintiff. At any rate we should hear less of long engagements and heartless repudiations.

A PLEA FOR THE REPUBLIC.

Thus Walter Bagehot in the *English Constitution*:—

It is easy to imagine, upon a constitutional throne an active and meddling fool, who always acts when he should not, who never acts when he should, who warns his ministers against their judicious measures, who encourages them in their injudicious measures. It is easy to imagine that such a king should be the tool of others; that favourities should guide him; that mistresses should corrupt him; that the atmosphere of a bad court should be used to degrade free government. We have had an awful instance of the dangers of constitutional royalty. We have had the case of a meddling maniac. During the greater part of his life, George III.'s reason was half upset by every crisis. Throughout his life he had an obstinacy akin to that of insanity. He was an obstinate and an evil influence; he could not be turned from what was inexpedient; by the aid of his station he turned truer but weaker men from what was expedient. . . . . He prolonged the American war; perhaps he caused the war! So we inherit the vestiges of an American hatred; he forbade Mr. Pitt's wise plans, so we inherit an Irish difficulty. He would not let us do right in time, so now our attempts at right are out of time and fruitless. Constitutional royalty under an active and half-insane king is one of the worst of Governments. There is in it a secret power which is always eager, which is generally obstinate, which is often wrong, which rules Ministers more than they know themselves, which overpowers them much more than the public believe, which is irresponsible because it is inscrutable, which cannot be prevented because it cannot be seen. The benefits of a good monarch are almost invaluable, but the evils of a bad monarch are almost irreparable. . . . . A constitutional sovereign must in the common course of Government be a man of but common ability. I am afraid, looking to the early acquired feebleness of hereditary dynasties, that we must expect him to be a man of inferior ability. Theory and experience both teach that the education of a prince can be but a poor education, and that a royal family will generally have less ability than other families. What right have we then to expect the perpetual entail on any family of an exquisite discretion, which, if it be not a sort of genius, is at least as rare as genius? . . . The great abilities and good intentions that are necessary to make an efficient and good despot never were continuously combined in any line of rulers. They are far out of the reach of hereditary human nature. Can it be said that the characteristic qualities of a constitutional monarch are more within its reach? I am afraid not. The characteristic use of an hereditary constitutional monarch greatly surpasses the ordinary competence of hereditary faculties. . . . . It is idle to expect an ordinary man born in the purple to have greater genius than an extraordinary man born out of the purple; to expect a man whose place has always been fixed to have a better judgment than one who has lived by his judgment; to expect a man whose career will be the same, whether he is discreet or whether he is indiscreet, to have the nice discretion of one who has risen by his wisdom, who will fall if he ceases to be wise.

To-Day's Advertisements.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

Captain Parsons, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 2nd June, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1893. [481

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed, that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 29th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1893. [608

Intimations.

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin".—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1893. [108

Notices of Firms.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong.
(A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,

Under Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Offices.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO,

by

COLLARD & COLLARD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, SEWING MACHINE, &c.

AT THE

AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,

TO-MORROW

(SATURDAY), the 27th May, 1893,

AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP,

Comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM and BED-ROOM SUITES, EASY CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS & OVERMANTELS, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, CABINETS, DINNER WAGGONS, DINNER SERVICES, MARBLE-TOP and other TABLES, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CURTAINS, ELECTRO-PLATED and GLASS WARE, CHINESE and JAPANESE VASES, COOKING STOVES, ICE BOXES, MEAT SAFES, LAMPS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

ONE ENLARGING CAMERA 9 by 7 (Rapid Euryscope), by Perkens and Raymond.

ONE ½-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS, PORCELAIN DISHES, ½-PLATES, BROMIDE PAPER, BURNISHERS, &c.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by Collard & Collard, in good order.

SIX SEWING MACHINES, by Biesolt and Locke.

ONE JINRICKSHA, well made.

ONE DOUBLE-BARRELLED HAMMERLESS GUN; with appointments in Case.

A consignment of OLEOGRAPHS, Handsomely Framed.

&c., &c., &c.

The Auction will commence with Photographic Apparatus.

On view on Friday and Saturday A.M.

SALE TERMS:—Cash before delivery.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuators.

Auction Mart, 17, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [598

IN THE COLONIAL COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF HONGKONG.

SUIT No. 3 OF 1893.

GEO. FENWICK & Co., LIMITED—*Plaintiffs*,

Against

THE STEAMSHIP "PROPONTIS."

THE Marshal of the Colonial Court of Admiralty of Hongkong will (pursuant to a Commission for Sale issued herein) Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1893,
at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,

AT THE

Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong,
(unless previously sold by private treaty,)

The Iron Screw Steamship

"PROPONTIS,"

Gross Tonnage 2,132; Net Register Tonnage 1,387; as she now lies afloat in Hongkong Harbour.

The Vessel was built by the London and Glasgow Ship Building Company, at Glasgow, in 1864, and Classed *AAI.

Length.....325 Feet.
Breadth ..... 37 Feet.
Depth ..... 25 Feet.

Is fitted with Triple Expansion Engines of 250 H.P., 1,125 H.P. effective, built by JOHN ELDER & Co. in 1874; diameter of Cylinder H.P. 22½ by 40 by 59.

Stroke of Piston, 36 Inches, Double-ended Multitubular Steel Boilers, 160 lbs. pressure, built by D. ROLLO & SONS, October, 1885. Fairly good condition.

Total dead weight capacity, 2,400 tons; Bunker capacity, 300 tons.

General Survey completed in October, 1892, on Hull, Engines and Boilers, since which time there has been fitted 300 plain Tubes in Boilers and 48 stays.

100 tons of Akaiki Coal, now in bunkers.

Awnings fitted for main deck and poop, all complete.

C. F. A. SANGSTER,
Marshal.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1893. [607

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1893. [597

VICTORIA LODGE

HONGKONG, No. 1026.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1893 [604

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1,165, E.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [601

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1893. [609

For Sale.

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER AND VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to

MACONDRAY BROTHERS & LOCKARD.
Commission Merchants,
No. 30, Water Street,
Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [26

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER

"MONTIARA,"

AS SHE NOW LIES IN KOWLOON BAY.

Length .....75 feet.
Beam .....17 feet.
Depth of hold ..... 7½ feet.
Registered Tonnage .....75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with ironwood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [30

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG,"

AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCKS.

THE Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type, Cylinders 20½ and 38" dia., with a stroke of 26." The Crank Shaft is 6½" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3½" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia., Air Pump 14½" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 9ft. 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 184 in number by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Docks.

For further particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [31

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—110 per cent., prem., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.10. paid up,—37 percent. dis., sales.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, $130 per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—$1½, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ld.—Founders' shares, £20, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$82 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$54½ per share, sales and sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 115 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$113 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—$7.00, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$225 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$83 per share, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$29 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—18 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—41 per cent. discount, sales and sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$36 per share, sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72½ per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$15 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$20, per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—$4½ per share, buyers.
Punjom Mining Co.—$6½ per share, sales and buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$6 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—20 cents, per share, sales and buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$85 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$5.25 per share, sales and buyers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—4 cents per share, sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—*nfr.* nominal.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$150 per share, sales and sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$35, nominal.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$14 per share, sales.
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$2 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$4½ per share, sales and sellers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$7½ per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$54 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$23 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$8 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$42 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$92 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$100 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$69 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$3½ per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$2 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$4 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$75 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/8½
Bank Bills, on demand 2/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/8⅝
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/9
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/9⅛
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.79
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.48
ON INDIA:—
T. T. 220½
On Demand 220¾
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 71½
Private, 30 days' sight 72

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. F. J. Anderson.	Mr. A. B. Macdonald.
Mr. Geo. Armstrong.	Lt. P. O'Malley, A.S.C.
M. Bovey.	Mr. D. Robertson.
Captain C. J. Burton.	Mr. P. E. Shean.
M. Dupont.	Mr. A. B. Spreckels.
Mr. H. W. Fry.	Mr. A. R. Street.
Mr. H. A. Gaell.	Mr. H. A. S. Thomson.
Captain Kirkpatrick.	Mr. and Mrs. Warren.
Capt. & Mrs. Lethbridge maid and 2 children.	Mr. F. W. Wilkinson.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson.	Mr. V. Kofod.
Mr. H. W. Bird.	Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.
Mr. C. E. Birt.	Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. A. Cumming.	Mr. Mounsey.
Mr. F. Deacon.	Mr. H. W. Robertson.
Mr. F. East.	Mr. A. E. Skeels.
Mr. S. Forsyth.	Mr. Sparrow.
Mr. W. H. Gaskell.	Captain Moore.
Mr. E. J. Grist.	Mr. E. Tomlin.
Mr. Thos. Howard.	

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

KINGSLAND, British steamer, 1,290, A. Meek, 25th May,—Moji 19th May, Coal.—Siemssen & Co.

NIERSTEIN, German steamer, 731, Pankow, 26th May,—Chefoo 20th May, Beans and General.—Melchers & Co.

LY-EE-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Hedermann, 26th May,—Shanghai 22nd May, General.—Siemssen & Co.

YUENSANG, British steamer, 1,106, J. Slessar, 26th May,—Newchwang, and Chefoo 21st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIGHTNING, British steamer, 2,124, J. G. Spence, 26th May,—Calcutta 10th May, and Singapore 20th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

PROMETHEUS, British steamer, 1,492, Hannah, 26th May,—Liverpool, and Singapore 20th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DONAR, German steamer, 1,649, B. Grundmann, 26th May,—Saigon 22nd May, Rice and Paddy.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 25, *Peiyang*, German str., for Canton.
May 25, *Taiwan*, British steamer, for Canton.
May 26, *Nicosian*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
May 26, *Freir*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
May 26, *Tamarind*, Norwegian steamer, for Nagasaki.
May 26, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
May 26, *Bellona*, German str., for Singapore.
May 26, *Taisang*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Lyee-moon*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. F. Simmonds, G. Brown, T. Uchida, and 37 Chinese.

Per *Yuensang*, str., from Newchwang, &c.—11 Chinese.

Per *Prometheus*, str., from Singapore, &c.—106 Chinese.

Per *Lightning*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. Broadhead, Messrs. Gurney, E. H. Parker, H. Grun, Lye Ah Hee, Chong Chek Sang, and Seng Whatt; Mr. and Mrs. Ikhat Sing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Choon, Mr. and Mrs. Chang; and 4 Europeans, 2 Jews, 4 Indians, 708 Chinese men, 59 women, and 22 children (deck).

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Yuensang*, reports that she left Newchwang, and Chefoo on the 21st instant. Had strong and light southerly winds and showery weather with thick fog at times throughout.

The British steamship *Prometheus*, from Liverpool, reports that she left Singapore on the 20th instant. Experienced light south and south-west winds till Friday, then north-north-east winds to port.

The British steamship *Lightning* reports that she left Calcutta on the 10th instant, and Singapore on the 20th. Experienced fine weather in the Bay of Bengal, and light variable winds and fine weather in the China Seas.

The German steamship *Ly-ee-moon* reports that she left Shanghai on the 22nd instant. Had light south-east and north-east winds with rain and calms to Breaker Point; thence to port had very fine weather and light north-westerly winds.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Tacoma.—Per *Mogul* to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Prussian* on Monday, the 29th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *China* on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 0.30 P.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Thibet* on Tuesday, the 6th June, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of China* on Wednesday, the 14th June, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 23rd May,—Yokohama 13th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BENALDER, British steamer, 1,287, C. K. McIntosh, R.N.R., 24th May,—Saigon 20th May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BENLARIG, British steamer, 1,456, E. Le Boutillier, 17th May,—Saigon 13th May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BENLOMOND, British steamer, 1,851, W. Thomson, 20th May,—Saigon 16th May, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BORNEO, Dutch steamer, 1,490, Theunissen, 19th May,—Bangkok 11th May, Rice.—Lauts and Wegener.

CHINA, American steamer, 5,200, W. B. Seabury, 15th May,—San Francisco 25th April, and Yokohama 10th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

CROMARTY, British steamer, 1,864, W. S. Duncan, 22nd May,—Koh-si-chang 16th May, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, Petersen, 25th May,—Iloilo 22nd May, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac,—Hongkong Government tender.

FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 25th May,—Tamsui 21st May, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

FUPING, Chinese steamer, 523, J. Watts, 24th May,—Canton 24th May, General.—C. E. & M. Co.

HUPEH, British steamer, 1,846, T. Quail, 23rd May,—Probolingo 12th May, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

MATHILDE, German steamer, 600, P. Moos, 21st May,—Bangkok 15th May, General.—Siemssen & Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,461, W. Fraser, 23rd May,—Saigon 18th May, Rice and Paddy.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

MOGUL, British steamer, 1,827, T. Golding, 17th May,—Tacoma, *via* Japan 20th April, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

NANYANG, German steamer, 1,059, F. Schulz, 19th May,—Canton 19th May, General.—Siemssen & Co.

PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watton, 25th May,—Bangkok 14th May, Koh-si-chang 16th, and Hoihow 24th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani,—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POLLUX, German steamer, 898, J. Gelken, 25th May,—Saigon 21st May, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Farrand, 14th March,—Saigon 9th March, Rice and Paddy.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ROMULUS, Spanish steamer, 531, G. Mendiguren, 4th April,—Manila 30th March, General.—Shewan & Co.

SIAM, British steamer, 991, W. Nicol, 25th May,—Bangkok 18th May, Rice.—Kin Tye Loong.

SIKH, British steamer, 1,736, Rowley, 24th May,—Moji 19th May, Coal.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

STRATHLEVEN, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 24th May,—Saigon 19th May, Rice and Paddy.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

TEVIOT, British steamer, 1,349, J. Ferrier, 9th May,—Saigon 3rd May, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

CELTIC CHIEF, British ship, 1,747, C. Owen, 5th March,—New York 4th Oct., Oil.—Shewan & Co.

HABITANT, British ship, 1,519, W. R. Potter, 14th May,—New York 24th Dec., Oil.—Melchers & Co.

IRON DUKE, German bark, 1,413, H. Hashagen, 5th April,—New York 29th Oct., Petroleum.—Shewan & Co.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,840, T. Rogers, 1st April,—New York 5th Nov., Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(*Continued*)

MILLY, German schooner, 97, O. Kessler, 16th April,—Talcut 12th Mar., General.—Siemssen & Co.

OMEGA, British bark, 480 A. V. Brown, 16th May,—Callao 11th March, General.—Captain.

PAPA, German bark, 748, T. W. Thoen, 17th Jan.,—Cardiff 14th Sept., Patent Fuel and Coke.—Order.

PARAMITA, American ship, 1,498, Soule, 21st April,—San Francisco 17th Feb., Flour.—Chinese.

R. R. THOMAS, American ship, 1,333, Nichols, 11th March, New York 19th October, Petroleum.—Order.

SENATOR, British ship, 1,695, H. P. Smith, 22nd March,—New York 26th October, Case Oil.—Melchers & Co.

SOMALI, British 4-masted ship, 3,332, D. Morgan, 17th May,—Singapore 21st March, Ballast.—Order.

SPINAWAY, British 3-masted schooner, 324, W. Garrick, 14th May,—Shark Bay, W.A., 6th March, Sandalwood.—Captain.

STANFIELD, British bark, 576, Clark, 21st May,—Amoy 17th May, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

VELOCITY, British bark, 492, E. Martin, 25th Feb.,—Honolulu 18th Jan., General.—Chinese.

Intimations.

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS. Sole Agents for PATEK PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office. 73]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [632

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [633

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 7, Praya Central, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION for the BOTTOMS OF IRON and STEEL SHIPS. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the insides of STEEL SHIPS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER. DAIMLER INDUSTRIAL MOTORS. TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE ENGINES.

LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFTS, LIFE-BELTS to Board of Trade Rules.

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES *ALWAYS IN STOCK* AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CARDIFF, AUSTRALIAN and JAPAN COALS, supplied at the shortest notice to Steamers at lowest market rates.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1892. 100

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians, because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognised agents in the cure of *Consumption*. It is as palatable as milk, and three times as efficacious as pure Cod Liver Oil.

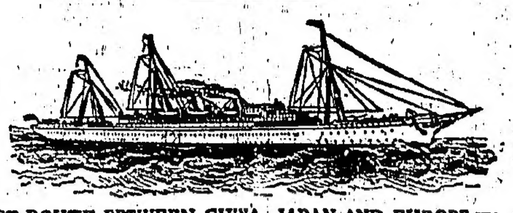
Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other. Sold by all Chemists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED, 47 Farringdon St., LONDON E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED). Hongkong, 20th December, 1892.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1893.  1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA .....6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 14th June.
EMPRESS OF INDIA .....6,000 " .....WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY, General Agent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu) ..... Thursday, 8th June.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu) ..... Tuesday, 27th June.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Tuesday, 18th July.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 8th June, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their ourney at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*), within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th May 1893

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says—

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ..... Tuesday, 30th May.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Saturday, 17th June.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) and Honolulu ..... Thursday, 6th July.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* AMOY, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on TUESDAY the 30th May, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of $10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1893. [1

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST, *No. 10, DAGUILAR STREET.* TERMS VERY MODERATE, Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [376

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 189 [24

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Mogul	Saturday	May 27th.
Victoria	Saturday	June 17th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	July 18th.
Mogul	Tuesday	August 8th.
Victoria	Tuesday	August 29th.

THE Steamship "MOGUL," Captain ——, sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1893. [4

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea level, having been Leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is Now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, one month ..... $70 to	80.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	120.00

For full particulars apply to VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [225

THE STAG HOTEL, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

THE HOTEL OF THE EAST FOR WEST-ENDERS.

BEST LIQUORS procurable in the Market, good ACCOMMODATION and CIVILITY. Come and see how we have transformed the old "STAG."

WILLIAM WATERS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1893. [352

THE WESTERN HOTEL, *QUEENS ROAD WEST.*

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE. The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION. They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [389

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL, AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors. An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG, Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [28

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bedrooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

JOHN C. FOSTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [27

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOBE, *via* NISHINOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR. LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and WATERS are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism, Chlorosis, Eczema and other affections.

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OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [66

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